The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,650.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

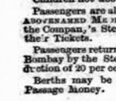
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,570 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay		7
„ Rutnagherry		28
„ Vingoria		28
„ Carwar		29
„ Mangalore		30
„ Cannanore		Oct. 1
„ Tellicherry		1
„ Calicut		1
„ Beypore		1
„ Cochin		2
„ Tuticorin		3
Arrive Calcutta		18
Leave Colombo		4
„ Galle		5
„ Negapatam		8
„ Pondicherry		9
„ Madras		12
„ Coconada		14
„ Visagapatam		15
„ Bimlipatam		15
„ Gopalpore		16
„ Chittagong		17
Arrive Calcutta		18

This route if the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Mysore who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from Scotland, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

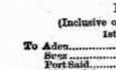
The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. 2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Victuals.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	34	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company,'s Steamers to the port of destination marked on the Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(vis SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 5	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Cargouet, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

OKEN, KUNHLER, FRISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestics Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Tapes for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment gone forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 25th September, at 8 a.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship

BALKANAH, Percy, Master, from London, are requested to APPLY for FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for countersignature ; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. NADA, Captain J. Winckler, from Jeddah, Hodeida and Aden, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading for endorsement to be sent to the Office of Hajee Zenall Abadeen Sheerazee, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE

is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Bank will be HELD at the Bank Office, No. 90 Moodee Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To accept Mr. Shaw's resignation as Liquidator of the Bank.

2nd. To receive the final Report and Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

3rd. To pass Resolution declaring the affairs of the said Company fully wound up.

4th. To pass Resolution as to the disposal of all Books, Accounts, and Documents of the said Bank.

Bombay, 17th September 1870. BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

COCONADA CHEROOTS

of the following choice Musters,

BABINGTON ; HAVANNAH ;
LEISURE HOUR ; OFFICE ;

Specially selected and packed for and on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ONCE A WEEK,

A FRESH ADVERTISEMENT.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8

PATTERNS of the above, and Cards for Self-Measurement, provided on application.

WATSON and SONS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT.

RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Proceedings of EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September 1870.

Present.

Directors. { W. J. JUDGE, Esq., in the Chair. M. Rustomjee, Esq. Baboo Shamchurn Mullick. G. A. Kneebone, Esq. Captain A. S. Leisk, and }

A large number of Shareholders.

Mr. W. J. Judge, having been voted to the Chair, read Notice convening the Meeting ; also read the five Special Resolutions carried at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 15th day of August 1870.

Proposed by W. J. Judge, Esq., Seconded by Sudanund Balcristna, Esq., That the five special Resolutions carried on the 15th day of August 1870 be and are hereby confirmed.

Carried nem. con.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting separated.

W. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against the

Estate of the late SEBAS FERNANDES, of Bandora, Esquire, or the Davises under his Will, are requested forthwith to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Trustee.

19th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. LOUIS

CAMILLO DeLASTIC, commonly called or known as LOUIS LASTIC DeLOBO, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, has agreed to SELL all his Estate, Right, and Interest of and in the sum of Rs. 11,500 Promissory Notes of the Government of India, now in the hands of the Accountant of the High Court, placed there by order of late Supreme Court, dated the 12th March 1859, to the credit of the Estate of URBANO MIGUEL LOBO, deceased. Any person or persons having any claim to interest of the said LOUIS CAMILLO DeLASTIC in the said Promissory Notes, by way of sole mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, 5 Church Lane, Fort, within 4 days from the date hereof.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—SERIOUS LANDSLIPS having occurred which make it undesirable to run Trains after dark between GOOLBURGA and SHOLAPORE, the Up Mail Train will leave Goolburga at 3-30 P.M. instead of as at present at 8 P.M. arriving at Sholapore at about 8 P.M. instead of as at present at 12-5 midnight.

The Train will leave Sholapore for Poona and Bombay at 12-35 midnight as at present.

This arrangement will remain in force until further Notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. S. M. De SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 15th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality can be supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

WANTED, an Improved Galvanized Corrugated SELF-SUPPORTING IRON ROOF, complete with Columns, &c., not less than 30 feet in length, 25 feet in span from column to column, and 18 feet in height.

Also, a small quantity of plain MINTON TILES for pavement.—Apply to

Mr. BEZONJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Architect and Surveyor, No. 99, Queen's Road.

15th September 1870.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED

during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET ; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—as Cells,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantine
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID

PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at

WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Foras Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 15th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that FREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869 —the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cumming, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Karwell, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
„ Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about SEVENTY-TWO NATIVE CONVICTS with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient supply of Coc'as for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings (for Convict Prisoners) to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a list of the articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the cover.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey free of charge such provisions as Government may put on board, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipt for the same.

9. The expense attending stamp fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	397½
10,000	200	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,096	250	125	do.	National Bank of India	125
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,585
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld	98
1,750	2,000	20	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,080
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,300
500	2,000	all	125 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,200
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	850
0½	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhunrumsey Spinning	5,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,440
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	830
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,775
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co	460
150	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,170
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	545
500	1,500	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co	9,200
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	4,000	all	245 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	1,325
1,000	5,000	4,000	20 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co	850
2,000	400	350	35 p.a.	Mofus. Press & G. Co	345
128	2,500	all	200*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400 ex.
32	2,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*For share for the half-year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 10-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—15TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

Government Securities—The market continues active, and considerable business was reported to-day:—4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount, and in the afternoon dealers obtained higher rates; 5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs 107-0; and 5½ per cents at 113-14.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs 108-0.

In Shares the purchases and sales were—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,430 and 1,435.

National Bank shares, at Rs 128.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co.'s in Liquidation shares, at Rs 290.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 13th September, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund		15,78,379	12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 82,75,430 5 10	1,97,08,940	4 11
Do. at Branches,	1,14,33,339 15 1		
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		2,72,14,197	0 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		9,49,755	6 0
Sundries		8,14,632	12 19
Total Rs.		7,22,65,905	5 6

ASSETS.

Government Securities	96,88,786	14 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	50,31,000	10 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto	44,30,636	4 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto	1,26,34,568	15 9
Dead Stock	11,36,275	10 6
Stamps	14,219	9 0
Balances with other Banks	10,16,418	6 4
Sundries	2,33,092	11 6
	3,52,44,989	1 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,46,74,351 0 5		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs. 2,23,46,565 3 3	3,70,20,916	3 8
Total Rs.	7,22,65,905	5 6

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O.	Rs. 15,31,178	8	0	increase
,, at Branches	13,24,991	0	10	decrease
Other Deposits	675,139	14	2	decrease
Bank Post Bills	210,384	1	4	decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs. 221,125	0	0	increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	29,000	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	167,774	6	9	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	139,955	15	8	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	334,651	15	9	decrease
Do at Branches	179,630	0	9	decrease

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 17th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

19th Regiment N. I.—Captain J. T. Waudby, to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 9th September 1870:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. S. Faulkner, Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Lieutenant E A Eden, 9th Brigade R A.

Lieutenant R A Montgomery, 9th Brigade R A.

Captain W W Edgerton, 1-8th Foot.

Lieutenant G G B Creswell, 66th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J T Welsh, M. D, is placed on general duty, Northern Division.

The following arrangements are ordered in the Barrack Department, with effect from 15th May 1870, vice Conductor and 1st class Barrack Master Hart, allowed furlough to Europe, as per G G O No. 408 of 1870:—

Acting 1st class Barrack Master Bather, Ahmednuggar Circle, to be acting 1st class Barrack Master, Mhow Circle.

Acting second class Barrack Master Wright, in charge Rajpootana Circle, to be acting 1st class Barrack Master, vice Hart.

3rd class Barrack Master Ashford, Deesa, to be acting 2nd class Barrack Master, vice Wright.

Barrack Serjeant Hawkes, Ahmednuggar, to act temporarily as 3rd class Barrack Master at that station.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List have been admitted by the Commander-in-Chief to the Gratuity and Medal for long service and good conduct.

Serjeant-major Michael Higgins, 28th Regiment N. I., and Serjeant-major John Bergin, late Serjeant-major Mount Aboo.

The following orders are confirmed:—

7th Foot 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated 27th August 1870, appointing Ensign L. A. T. McCudden, Interpreter to the regiment.

29th (2nd Beloochi) Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 5th September, directing Lieutenant A. Wood, Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, vice Major Tanner.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel W H Sanler, (18th Brigade), to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel R Baigrie, from 19th September to 31st October 1870, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon Major F W Harris, to Bombay, from 15th to 30th September, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Mr. James Cesserat to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, and the Civil Surgeon of Patna to perform the medical duties of the Opium Factory during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, or until further orders.

The following officers of the Opium Department are promoted, with effect from the 15th July last, viz.:—

Mr. William Masters to the second grade of Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

Mr. Thomas Abestie Moxon Gennoe, to the third grade.

Mr. Reginald Drake, to the fourth grade.

Dr Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, leave for two months.

Lieutenant Reginald Beavan, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Sixth Division, Lower Provinces, for one month.

Major Thomas Lamb, Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop, for one month, from the 20th instant, or subsequent date. Mr. Richard Lea, Extra Assistant Commissioner, will be in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's Office during this period.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Temple Wright, M.D., to officiate temporarily as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Patna.

Surgeon Augustus Keppel Reed, 44th Native Infantry, to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Shillong, in addition to his military duties.

Major William Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Malcolm Fulcher Beamish, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, lately transferred to Nuddea, for fifteen months. The orders of the 5th instant granting Mr. Beamish privilege leave for three months are cancelled.

The services of Surgeon Cyrus Octavius Daniell, officiating Civil Surgeon of Patna, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 13.)

Mr. G. J. Turner, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, leave for two months on medical certificate.

Surgeon Richard Armold to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Kurnool—to join on being relieved of medical charge of the 34th Regiment N. I.

Mr. George Kennaway Chamberlain, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, is appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major G. Smith, M.D., Physician, General Hospital, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified against their names, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Stephen Edward Atkinson, 20th September 1870.

Lieut. Bonham Brydges Faunce, 25th September 1870.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant Surgeon T. J. McGann, at present in medical charge of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for employment as Civil Surgeon of the Nagar Division of Mysore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 14.)

Mr. T. A. Martin, Collector of Customs, Jhansie, privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-two days, with effect from 22nd August.

Mr. Spencer Fulthorne Arthur Smith, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, six weeks' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 18th September.

Reverend Harry Walter Tribe, Chaplain of Agra, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th September.

Mr. William Barry, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Banda, one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 9th September.

Mr. Joseph Sladen, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, furlough to Europe for one year, with thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the 1st of October next.

Mr. William Holmes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allygurh, privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 8th instant.

Doctor Joseph Christian Corbyn, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, to officiate as Superintendent of the Central and District Jails of that place during the absence on leave of Dr Alexander Packington Tomkyns.

Mr. George Dundas Turnbull, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, during the absence on furlough to Europe of the Honourable Francis Boyle Pearson, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. McMullen, Patrol, Jhansie Customs Line, to officiate as Collector of Customs, Jhansie, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Martin, or until further orders.

Mr. Severin Alexander Campbell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Benares, in the same capacity to Kirwee, in the Banda District.

Mr. John Venable Starr, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Jhansie, having rejoined his appointment, Mr. Edward Patrick Finn, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is retransferred to Lullutpore.

Six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, is granted to Major Francis Hastings Cobbe, R.A., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Buildings and Roads Branch, North-Western Provinces.

Two months' special leave of absence is granted to Mr. A. Atkinson, Assistant Engineer, Boolundshuhur Division, Ganges Canal, to enable him to qualify for the lower standard examination, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Otho Philpotts, Assistant Engineer, Rohilkhund Canals, with effect from 15th September, 1870.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Lepel H. Griffin, Assistant Commissioner 2nd class, is appointed Under-Secretary to Government of the Punjab, and its Dependencies with effect from 18th April 1870.

Captain C. Beadon, Cantonment Magistrate of Multan and officiating Assistant Commissioner, Kasowli, is reappointed Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class vice Mr. Griffin with effect from the same date.

Mr. T. H. Tolbort, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Montgomery District.

Captain T. C. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Rawul Pindi to the Huzara District, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain E. O. Corbyn, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Syalkot to the Rawul Pindi District as a temporary arrangement.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Ditto Opium	Rs. 28 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charge.
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Nada (s)	Winkler	Jeddah, August 30.
	Taptee (s)	Profumo	Cutch, &c., Sept. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Peruvian Congress	Stockton	Liverpool.

The barque Dumount Darville, Brogan, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15 Scotia (s) ..... Lewis ..... Bombay, August 27.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 14 Ethiopia (s) ..... Calcutta.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LIVERPOOL.

943	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
508	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Eller Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Grammar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1167	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.	July 6
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1161	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjes	July 16
1436	Adriatic, Taylor	July 23
970	Mindora	July 29
1054	Zelica	July 30
797	Birnah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23

FROM LONDON.

1335	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Fluellin, Simpson	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
999	Sophia Joskim, Singer	July 11
1101	Hawarden Castle, Jones	July 21
926	Canning	July 30
1117	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
1174	Michael Angelo—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	Aug. 13

FROM NEWPORT.

	Corinna, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
1119	Lord Clyde—(put back leaky)	Aug. 25

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
675	Dunloe	June 13
959	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
998	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29
	Cochin	Aug. 5
769	City of Manchester, Shand—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 1
685	Albert Wilhelm, Runelberg	Aug. 3

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27
725	Nimrod, Pearce	Aug. 6
1387	E. T. Gabain, Klencke	Aug. 9
1238	Forfarshire, Clearer	Aug. 5

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilatiee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1
1660	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1460	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	July 27

FROM RANGOON.

664	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15
737	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	July 8
836	Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick	July 21
1116	Tivoli, Loutit	July 29
876	Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 16

FROM HONGKONG.

525	Attrevida, Kindred	July 13

FROM MAURITIUS.

205	Edward	Aug. 28

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.

SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
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THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—September 18th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. William Adams, of a daughter.

JOHN—September 19th, at Bandora, the wife of Harry John, of a son.

ROWLAND—September 18th, at Fir-Tree Lodge, Byculla, the wife of Mr. F. Rowland, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CONCE—September 14th, at 7, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

HURLEY—September 13th, at Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Hurley, of a son.

GRAVES—September 10th, at Bimlipatam, the wife of Captain J. H. Graves, of a daughter.

GREENE—September 9th, at Cocanada, the wife of Mr. J. J. Greene, of a son.

MILLER—September 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain E. W. C. H. Miller, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GREENE—September 9th, at Cocanada, the son of Mr. J. J. Greene, a few minutes after birth.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WORSLEY—September 12th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain A. Worsley, 7th Native Infantry, of a son.

MUIR—September 12th, at Deolee, the wife of W. J. W. Muir, Esq., Officiating Political Agent in Haraotie and Tonk, of a daughter.

BRENNAN—September 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. James Brennan, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

THE German armies are now close to the fortifications of Paris. Although the telegram of the 17th afternoon is so imperfect, the positive statement that the lines to Chantilly on the north and Orleans on the south have been broken up, affords a tolerably correct intimation of the points reached by the forerunners of the main bodies. We may set aside the unintelligible names, and only mention that the bridge of Creteil, over the Marne, is only a little less than two miles from the guns of Charenton; that from Creteil a road well out of range leads to Choisy on the Seine, and that a force over the river at that place would be able to break the line to Orleans and Nevers. But that does not cut off Tours from Paris, since the last named place can be reached via Le Mans; and the army said to be posted at Clamart and in the woods of Meudon covers the road to Le Mans. The effect of the German advance, as reported, is to cut off Paris from Boulogne, Calais, Lille, and of course the north-east; and to cut her off from direct, but not indirect communication with Besançon, Lyons, Toulon, and Marseilles. The direct lines to Brest, Nantes, Bordeaux, Toulouse will be open until the line to Le Mans has been broken; and the direct routes to Havre and Cherbourg, until the Germans have mastered the lines to Dreux and Mantes. Part of the last named line, however, is on the right bank of the Seine, not far from Argenteuil, and accessible to cavalry. Paris, therefore, is in communication directly with the west, and indirectly with the centre and south of France, and must remain so until the army in the field has been overthrown. General Ducrot, who is said to command this army, was near Strasbourg, at the head of one of Macmahon's divisions, when the war began.

Whether the statements imputed to Marshal Bazaine are correct or not, they are probably what he would forward, if he were able. Where Lord Lyons and the Diplomatic Corps went to, the telegram does not inform us, "Stader" being, apparently, a corruption of the name of some well-known town. But their departure signifies that all hope of negotiating in Paris had been given up. We ought soon to hear of actions about the outskirts of Paris.

THERE are some subjects which until the time of the millennium will have a public interest in all parts of the world, and chief among these may be instanced the depravity of mankind and the means of preventing its evil consequences. There never yet has been an age when a large minority did not attempt to live in antagonism to the welfare of the rest, nor when the demons of cupidity and lust were lulled to sleep. We have removed many bad laws, such as those for witchcraft and heresy, which not only punished the innocent but also encouraged the dangerous classes of society. We have with tardy justice to human nature abolished the punishment of death in petty larcenies, and women are no longer made suttees by sentences of the Supreme Court in petty treason as used to be the case in Bombay even till the year 1745. Yet it is still true that the enlightenment of a Government may be measured by the number and efficient condition of its jails: and those sailors were not far wrong in their inference on beholding a gibbet on an unknown island that they must have been shipwrecked on a civilized country. Yet it is curious as well as painful to think, that until the end of last century nothing worth speaking of had been done in England towards the regulation of jails; and that in most of our Colonial possessions, these places of punishment are as inefficiently managed as those of India were forty years ago.

The Report submitted to Lord Auckland in 1838 was compiled after much enquiry in India and correlation with the opinions of the greatest jurists, by a Commission composed of men of varied ability, of whom the best known are Lord Macaulay, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, and Sir G. W. Anderson. Sir Henry Shakespear, member of the Supreme Council, was President, and the eminent jurist, W. H. Macnaghten of the Civil Service, though not present at all deliberations, concurred in the report. As might be expected there are signs of large and varied local knowledge, and intimate acquaintance with those high principles of jurisprudence which ought to rule legislation, while the style and the language in many places recalls to mind the antithetic sentences of Macaulay. The Report is most useful as giving a standard with which our present Indian system of jails can be tested: and the more carefully it is examined the more it will be perceived that the Indian Governments were then generally further advanced in the matter of discipline and humanity than many other Governments are now. A comparison with the two Blue Books presented to Parliament by Mr. Cardwell will reveal the truth of this observation: and the careful reader will be astonished in finding that the recommendations of the committee appointed by the House of Lords to consider the matter in relation to England had generally been anticipated at Calcutta long before.

The Indian Commission remarks that the Indian jails were in the second stage of prison reform. What Howard and Neild had succeeded in doing in Britain after many years' struggling had been already achieved in British India. The prisoners were amply cared for and seemed to be only too comfortable. The fact of there being no need of physical reform made attention to prison discipline for the purpose of moral reform all the more necessary. After quoting remarks on the utterly insufficient food of Carlisle Jail in 1818, and on the want of water and variety of vermin and filth in Philadelphia prison in 1826, they remark that these abuses are unknown in India, at least in the Company's prisons, as the Royal Jails at the Presidencies and in Malacca were still pre-eminent in stinks and the absence of separation of boys and adults, men and women and heinous and trivial offenders. "The mixture of debtors with criminals, which in some places still exists in England, and which appears universal or nearly universal in North America, is unknown in any jail in India. The proportion of distinct civil to all other jails in India is very honourable to the Government. The mixture of the two sexes in Indian prisons is unknown, and in general, the separation of tried and untried prisoners is at least as complete in India as in other countries." In contrast with this reputable state of things in the East Indies, we now turn to the West and look at it by the light of the correspondence on Colonial prisons published in 1838. In Jamaica there appears to be little, if any, classification. In the Surrey County Jail in that island there is neither sewerage nor drainage. In the case of the debtors the sexes are not separated. Cornwall Jail is thus described—"Out of repair. No sewerage nor lavatories. Urinals condemned by the physician. Twelve hours' sleep. Convicted prisoners are associated with those who have not been tried." At Montego Bay the women are employed at stone quarries. St. Vincent is in an equally bad way, and in Grenada, until 1865, it was usual to lock up men and women in the same cell, with what results is not stated. In these West Indian jails drainage seems neglected enough: and no provision has in many places been made for tubbing and some other pressing exigencies of our fallen nature. In some 6 bushels of stone breaking is exacted from adult males—in others 12 and 16 bushels. A jail in Mauritius has a still worse pre-eminence. It is compared to the Black Hole in Calcutta—a prisoner sometimes has only a third more area, and less ventilation. "The prisoners are not all Indians, none are felons, some are boys. All are together, Indian vagrants, white misdemeanants, juveniles and adults huddled in heaps without space to lie straight, with scanty ventilation in a hot clim ate. In one corner of the ward stands a tub for natural purposes of both kinds, in another a second tub with drinking water: and there is no light to prevent confusion between the two, or to show the way over the mass of bodies or to be a check on immorality. The single night-warder may sleep if he chooses and has no means of overlooking the prisoners for their doors are locked and he has no key." This horrible description naturally brought explanations from the Governor of the island, who shows that the place had some advantages over the Black Hole, particularly as the prisoners there were Europeans, while those confined in the pestilential prison of Mauritius fraternized more readily with stinks, being tropical people. The officer in charge compared these jails with the mortality in a road gang of India of 159 per 1,000, but as out-door gangs are most exposed this hardly seems to be a fair comparison. The Yerrowda or Alipore Jail would have been a fairer instance. The Duke of Buckingham, in replying to the Governor, "is not prepared to admit the force of a comparison with the jails of India in which the death-rate was considered by the Government of that country to call for serious enquiry." In another prison called Flacq "females detained on their way to powder mills herd with the males during the day, by night sleep with the jailer in the outhouse which is his dwelling." He is also allowed "a prisoner or two" for service. At Powder Mills they are "commonly over-crowded. There is no sewerage, latrines or baths. Water scanty. No separation. Too much sleep. The death rate is comparatively low for the two last years but is rapidly rising." Prisoners seem to do much as they please; the warders explained, "Sir, Sir, if we are hard with them they will run away to get us punished." In fact they can get away for a holiday when they like.

In Canada there are inspectors of jails, but the provision of money depends on local and municipal grants, and the rate-payers stolidly refuse to part with their pice, in spite of the inspectors' reports. Bathing and still more necessary wants are not provided for at all in many of these prisons. Hence many are insupportable and very disgustingly offensive, the water being tainted. In one where there is no wall, and thus neither labour nor exercise, the prisoners—criminal, untried, lunatic and debtor—all mix together and sleep away half their miserable durance. There are many escapes—also illegal confinements. In one place there is no ventilation—in another snow drifts into the dreary rooms. "It is necessary to repeat, with reference to the county and district prisons of Canada generally, that they are wanting in the primary conditions of security and healthfulness, destitute of all means of penal or reformatory discipline, and insufficiently inspected and controlled." New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are in very much the same stage of progress, and in the latter island the want of separation was illustrated by the birth of a child from intercourse between prisoners within the prison. The above instances require to be noticed, as showing that in matters of police popularly administered Governments are often less efficient than bureaucracies. In Canada the rate-payers will not find the funds: the inspectors are not supported; and the local officers, sheriffs, and jailers have a position to which no office in this country corresponds.

The Australian jails are rather cleaner and better conducted, although in those lands of transported convicts more discipline might have been hoped for. A Select Committee in 1861 in New South Wales reported grossly obscene practices to be prevalent in Cockatoo Island Prison. At Darlinghurst, prisoners were allowed to go unwashed for six months: the blankets had not been washed for a year. "Your Committee observed vermin in many of the cells: in the female cells, particularly, the common housebug was in masses of hundreds, forming dark patches on the walls." We have seen a great many Indian jails, but never saw aught like this.

Everywhere there exists a difficulty in getting a sentence of "hard labour" carried out. In India a hard labour prisoner is often made a clerk or account-keeper; the same accomplishment, which once enabled him to defraud or forge, rendering him valuable as a writer. This is bad enough. In Queensland, as elsewhere, the hard labour prisoners get off very easily. A Select Committee in 1868 states that to call their work hard labour at all is a farce. The severest form is making town roads in a very easy-going manner. The Municipalities who employ them pay them allowances which they expend in tea and tobacco. The Duke of Buckingham is scandalized to find that "The diseases common in the jails are those that would be induced by over-eating," and that prisoners often leave part of their meals, being gorged. His Grace contrasts this paradise of gluttonous criminals with the English system. The House of Lords recommend that the diet should be as monotonous and as low as is consistent with health. "Such a diet besides being deterrent has the advantage of being cheap." Of course for medical reasons more food may be given; but to prevent abuse the Lords think the medical reasons should be stated in a book. In 1838 India was not so bad as Queensland, as far as we can judge from the Indian Report. In Bombay, rations were served out; in Bengal, a convict had a daily allowance of money; and Banias were allowed to enter the jails to sell him victuals. Christianity was at a premium in Calcutta—a native Christian got 3 annas, and the Hindoo's appetite was satisfied with one. Some prisoners saved money; others did as many Anglo-Indians would do in like circumstances, spent what they could spare upon tobacco. Every one cooked his own dinner. This system was stopped by the Commission, who record their belief that the cooking of his dinner is one of the greatest enjoyments of every individual amongst the lower orders in India, even

BISMARCK IN SLIPPERS.

The private letters of a great man are always interesting. No man, it has been said, is a hero to his valet, and we can seek no safer or surer index to a person's real character than the letters written in privacy to his nearest relatives. Here the veil, if there be a veil, is lifted, and we see the man as he is and not as he ought to be, or pretends to be. Too often the lifting of the veil produces results similar to those which attended the revelation of the features of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. As in Thackeray's picture we have the compound whole *Ludovicus Rex* separated into its component parts of man (Ludovicus) and clothes (Rex), and the proud and mighty hero, divested of the externals of majesty, is after all but a miserable, bald-headed paralytic little old man. How many, we wonder, of the [illegible]en of our day could stand this test! We [illegible]spect that most of them would, like Professor Tenfelsdroeckh's "whole Dramatic Corps" skulk in to the nearest hiding place for very shame. But there are, on the other hand, great men who can brave the ordeal and emerge from the fire, if not etherealized—purified, bright, and clear. And in all cases we have the man brought before us in a new light; we have a more exact and correct knowledge of him; we have seen a new phase of his existence.

In redeeming our promise to re-produce from the last part of Heseklel's book a picture of, perhaps, the greatest man on the Continent of Europe at this moment, we consider ourselves fortunate that we are compelled to expose no ghastly skeleton, no bald-headed paralytic little old man, clothed in kingly garments. On the contrary the picture before us is an essentially pleasant one. It is the picture of a good natured and hard-working statesman—a brave soldier, a hospitable and genial host—a popular landlord, a man of indomitable energy and endurance mentally as well as physically. We allow the following extracts from his letters to speak for themselves. Chiefly, in the presentment of him here given, we are impressed with the amount of work through which he has gone during the last eight years. In 1862 he writes to his wife (to whom most of these letters are addressed) on the 7th October:—"I am sitting at the table of the chamber, with a speaker who talks nonsense to me on the tribune just before me, and between one explanation just given and another one I shall have to give, I write to you to say I am well. Plenty of work, somewhat tired, not sleep enough—the beginning of all things is difficult. With God's help things will go better, and it is very well as it is—only a little uncomfortable, this life on a tray!" Three days later, writing to his sister, he says—"To-day, from eight to eleven, diplomacy; from eleven to half-past two, various ministerial squabble conferences; then, till four, report to the King; from a quarter past to three quarters, a gallop in the rain to the Hippodrome; five o'clock, dinner; from seven till now—ten—work of all sorts. But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst!" Immediately after this, he commenced to travel about the country with the King, and has continued to do so ever since. On the 13th of July, he dates from Carlsbad; on the 17th from Berlin; on the 19th from Nuernberg; three days after that, from Salzburg; two days later, from Gastein. On the 28th August, he is at Baden; on the 4th September, at Berlin; on the 21st at Bukow; back again in the capital a week after. But "travelling," he writes, "agrees with me admirably; but it is very annoying to be stared at like a Japanese at every station. *Incognito* and its comforts, have passed away, until some day—like others—I shall have had my day, and somebody else has the advantage of being the object of general ill-will." He has a great and natural antipathy to being 'stared at,' and writes from Vienna in 1864:—"I was rain-bound for two hours in the Volksgarten and listened to music. Stared at by the people as if I was a new Hippopotamus for the zoological gardens, for which I consoled myself with some very good beer." And again—"I have just been for an hour in the Volksgarten, unfortunately not *incognito* as I was seventeen years ago, but stared at by all the world. This existence on the stage is very unpleasant when one wishes to drink a glass of beer in peace." But the letters are particularly full of work and give us an interesting picture of some of the thorns hidden by the rose of dignity. "I have been writing," he dates from Gastein in August 1863, "for four hours, and have got so tired that I can hardly hold my pen. . . . . The King is well, but the baths have shaken him; he bathes daily and works as if he were in Berlin; there is no saying anything to him. . . . . I am very well but worked to death, I am so engaged that I can see very few people. To-morrow evening we sleep at Salzburg, on the 16th probably at Munich, the 17th at Stuttgart, Constance, or Baden,—it is uncertain." A few days afterwards, from Baden:—"I really long to spend a lazy day among you; here, on the most charming days, I never get away from ink. Yesterday I went for a walk till midnight in the loveliest moonlight, through the fields, but cannot get business out of my head. . . . . I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this ewer of ink and live quietly in the country. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable; for ten weeks I have had secretary's work at an inn and again at Berlin. It is no life for an honest country nobleman, and I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall. With this, the flies are humming and, ticking and stinging all over the room, so that I really want a change in my position, which the Berlin train will certainly bring me in a few minutes by a courier with fifty empty despatches." "At last," he again says, "I find a moment to write to you. I had hoped to have a few days of recreation at Kroechlendorff, but it is all the old treadmill over again; last night worked till one o'clock and then poured the ink over it instead of sand, so that it ran down over my knees. To-day the ministers were here at nine, and, for the second time, at once, and with them the King. The question of discussion was the dissolution of the chamber for which I had no heart. But it could not be otherwise. God knows what the use of it is. Now we shall have the electoral swindle! With God's help I am well through it all; but a humble reliance on God is required not to despair of the future of our country." He writes "on the last day of summer," 1863:—"To-morrow, I am sorry to say, I must go on the treadmill again; and now to dinner, having slept myself quite stupid and wrenched my neck on the steep sofa." "As I was so far ready"—this to his wife—"on Saturday that I had only an interview with the King before me, and hope to be with you on Sunday at noon. But the interview lasted two hours, having four hours of autograph work and the necessity of seeing the King before his departure for Baden." In August 1864, at Gastein, he says—"Work gets continually worse; and here where I can do nothing in the morning after the bath, I do not know when to get time for anything." On the 1st September, he is at Baden and writes—"Couriers, ink, audiences, and visits constantly buzz round me without interruption. I dare not show myself on the promenade: no one leaves me at peace." So when he gets even a few hours' rest at Bordeaux, "it seems almost like a dream to be here again. Yesterday morning I started from Baden, slept very well at Paris, set out this morning about eleven, and now—eleven P.M.—am here. I think of leaving for Bayonne to-morrow morning at eight to reach Biarritz by two . . . . . The life I lead at Berlin is a kind of penal servitude when I think of my independent life abroad." At Paris, on the 25th October 1864:—"At about six A.M. I arrived here. Plenty of politics, audience at St. Cloud, a dinner at Drouyn de Lhuy's, and now I am going to bed tired out." At Carlsbad, in July of the following year, he writes to his wife:—"I am ashamed that I did not write to you on your birth-day; but there is so much of 'must' in my life that I scarcely ever get to 'will.' The treadwheel goes on from day to-day, and I seem as if I were the tired horse in it pushing it along without getting any forwarder. One day after the other a courier arrives, one day after the other another departs—between them come others from Vienna, Munich, or Rome—the burden of papers increases, ministers are all at odds, and from this centre I am obliged to write to each of them singly." On the next day, late in the evening, he writes—"The whole day I have been writing, dictating, reading, going down and up the mountain regarding the report to the King. The courier's bag and my letter are both closing. Across the table I see the Erzgebirge, along the Teple by the evening twilight very beautiful; but I feel leathery and old . . . . . *Keine Ruh bei Tag und Nacht.* It looks ugly for peace—it must be settled at Gastein."

There is a great deal of dry humour in these letters and many sharp and happy hits at men and things. A certain N. N. comes in for a good many of these hits. Thus from Nuernberg, he writes—"N. N. has desired the presence of all sorts of people here, with whom I wish to have nothing to do, and for this purpose he has engaged the best hotel. I therefore chose another which has as yet made no very favourable impression on me; better paper than this it does not possess." Again—"N. N. will come and complain to me that lying is the curse of this world."—"N. N. is charming to see but talks too much politics to me"—"—conferred much and lengthily with N. N., who has grown thin."

But space compels us to draw these extracts to a close although we had marked several more interesting passages in these letters. We conclude with a picture of the Chancellor of the North German Confederation. He is described as tall and fair. He wears a military moustache, and is somewhat bald. The expression of his countenance is animated, and "on his broad, high, and smooth forehead," M. de Vilbort perceives with some surprise the presence of much benevolence mingled with persistency. His air," continues the same writer, "is that of the aristocrat and courtier, improved by all the charm of the most polished courtesy." It might have been expected of so famous a statesman, that he was also a great orator, but even his staunchest admirers admit that this is not the case. In private life he is a great favourite. He is a most hospitable host, and is immensely popular with his tenants. With the German people his popularity has during the last eight years been gradually increasing with his successes, and now no heartier Lebehoch will be heard in all Germany than that which will greet Count von Bismarck on his return to Berlin from the war of 1870.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced William Kelly, a European, to four months' imprisonment for stealing two hats belonging to Dr. Brown.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a native labourer, on board the steam ship Asia, accidentally fell into the hold of the ship and received severe injuries. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FALSE CHARGE.—Last week four Mussulmans were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Moonshee Ameen Ali. The complainant entirely failed to prove the case, and the magistrate ordered him to pay defendants Rs. 60 as costs.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Marine Lane on the body of a Parsee girl, aged about ten years, named Manockbaee, who, when placing some food for birds on the cornice below a window of a fourth storey, overbalanced, fell to the ground, and died.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Ten European seamen of the ship Crusader were yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with refusal of duty, and were sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.—Seven seamen of the ship Maria Hay were charged with a similar offence, and sentenced by the same magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for a week.

THEFT.—In the Criminal Sessions on Saturday before Mr. Justice Green and a Jury, Sowlia Gopal, Rama Witto, and Mahadeo Wittoo were charged with theft as a servant, theft and dishonest receiving. The first prisoner pleaded guilty of theft as a servant, the others denied the charges and were acquitted by the jury. Sowlia was sent to prison for a year.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, an engine-driver named William Steed was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing four currency notes, of the value of fifty rupees, the property of William Godfrey, also an engine-driver. One morning last week, Godfrey received certain currency notes from a boarding house-keeper in Parell road and put down his name on the back of each in pencil. The same day in the course of the afternoon he went with William Kelly and James Buck to a house in Duncan Road, where they all drank. Godfrey was the worse for liquor and fell asleep. When he awoke he missed his notes from his pocket and found that his companions had all left. He reported the matter to a police inspector, and a note for twenty rupees was recovered from a woman, who had received it from prisoner, and Godfrey identified it. The same day Steed was seen counting notes on a table, and when questioned by one of his companions said he had got them from Godfrey for safe custody. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

SUIT FOR RENT.—In the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, Sorabjee Nanabhoy, executor of the last will and testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, sued Cooverjee Cowasjee to recover Rs. 120, amount of house rent from 1st December 1869 to 31st January 1870, being two months, at Rs. 60 per month. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Moroba for the defendant. Mr. Moroba contended that the house had not been in a fit state to live in, and that his client after having given a verbal notice to the plaintiff had vacated it. Only sixty rupees were due, which sum defendant had deposited in Court. Mr. Nusserwanjee argued that no legal notice had been given to his client. Defendant had lived comfortably in the house for some fourteen months and now he complained that it was uninhabitable. His Honor thought that the defendant was a monthly tenant and therefore was bound to give a month's notice. He would therefore enter a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

CHARGE OF VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT TO A EUROPEAN CHILD.—On Saturday Khundoo Walljee, a Hindoo servant, was charged in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting voluntarily to cause grievous hurt to a child named Nona Wright, daughter of Mr. Wright, employed in the Government Currency Department, by means of a poisonous substance deleterious to the human body when swallowed. Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, described the fluids he had received from the police for examination. He had examined and compared the two fluids with each other—one was darker than the other and showed evidence of sulphate of iron having been added to it. There was between one and two grains of sulphate of iron in the whole contents of the bottle. This quantity was in all probability not enough to cause what the Penal Code defined as "grievous hurt" to the child; it would probably require several grains to make the child ill or cause it hurt in the ordinary sense of the word. It was possible to dissolve enough sulphate of iron in the quantity of coffee decoction that the cup produced in Court would hold to injure the child. On the above evidence the complainant withdrew the charge, and accused was accordingly discharged.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP ANGLIA, 625 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, arrived on the 18th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material.

THE SHIP QUEENSBERRY, 628 tons, Captain A. Torrens, arrived on the 18th instant from Hull with coal for Government. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP AMIOUS, 511 tons, Captain J. G. Dolbell, arrived on the 18th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP HORSA, 1,093 tons, Captain D. Mackinlay, arrived on the 18th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN CONGRESS, 1,288 tons, Captain S. H. Stockton, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 6,389 bales of cotton, 466 bales of wool, 526½ cwts. of linseed, and 1,000 cwts. of galls.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF AUSTRALIA, 1,238 tons, Captain James Page, arrived on the 18th instant from London with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

THE SHIP BALKAMAH, 1,378 tons, Captain J. B. Poole, arrived on the 18th instant from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co. She spoke the following vessels:—ship Edward Percy from Liverpool to Calcutta, in lat 21-46 south, long. 29-13 west. Ship Stanley Castle, from London to Kurrachee, lat. 31-22 south, long. 155-33 east.

A CHILD BURIED ALIVE BY ITS MOTHER.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, last week, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melville disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Phatru, a widow.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednugur before Mr. A. Bosanquet, Acting Session Judge, the accused, a Mahomedan widow, about twenty-seven years of age, was charged with an attempt to murder at Pangaum about the 16th June last, in that she attempted to murder her child immediately after its birth, by burying it alive in the field of one Bhawani Mahar. It appeared that while one Baherjee Satwajee was going from his house to his field at noon one day, he saw the foot of a child, with the sole uppermost, in a field about ten or fifteen cubits from where he was. He did not at once dig out the body, but went to the village, got five or six men, and, in their presence, dug it out. It was quite naked. The child was alive when dug up, and was the one produced in court.

The woman, in her examination before the committing magistrate, said—I became a widow five or six years ago. I resided at Teesgaum, which I left in the morning, and reached Phargaum in the evening about 7 o'clock. I gave birth to the child in the field of Bhowani Mahar about 8 P.M. on the 16th June 1870, and immediately after its birth, when I saw it was not moving, I buried it there and put stones over it in order that dog or cat might not be able to take out the body. I went to the village after the birth of the child, but told nobody that I had buried it.

Mr. Bosanquet, in giving decision, said—Baherjee was passing along the road from his house to his field, where he heard a cry from a spot close by, and on going to that spot, saw a child's foot sticking out of the ground and nothing else. Instead of digging out the child, he went to the village 900 cubits off and called some people. The child was then dug out. It was lying on its back with a little earth over its face, and on being dug out it cried. The accused, Phatru, admits that the child was the result of illicit intercourse, that she gave birth to it, that she buried it, but in defence is that when it was born, and for some time afterwards, it showed no signs of life. This is quite incredible, for, according to her account, she gave birth to it one evening and buried it shortly afterwards, yet the next day at noon it was alive. It must have been an extraordinary child to stand such an ordeal, but in all probability it was not born overnight, but was born only shortly before it was found. The accused has not shown that she had good ground to believe that the child was dead when she buried it, and the presumptions arising from the circumstance are all against her. There can, therefore, be no reasonable doubt of her guilt.

The Session Judge, concurring with one of the assessors, found the accused guilty, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

On the above conviction and sentence, accused appealed to the High Court, which, however, declined to interfere and rejected her petition.

MILITARY.

YESTERDAY'S *Deccan Herald* has the following paragraphs:—

On the arrival of H. M.'s 56th Regiment in Bombay they will proceed to Poona and occupy the Ghorepoorie Barracks vacated by the 2nd Queen's.

We regret to learn that in losing H. M.'s 95th Regiment we shall lose Colonel Massey, now in charge of H. M.'s Depot at Poona. Colonel Massey's departure will be a matter of regret to all, for, though it is such a short time since he came from Mhow, he is held in high regard by the entire community at this station.

From Jhansie we have still very painful accounts of fever prevailing in the Royal Regiment. The men are having fever in succession,—scarcely any escaping. Jhansie should surely be given up as a station for European troops. When will the military authorities learn wisdom. It was said that the "Royals" were to be sent to two good stations. We hear, however, that both Morshedabad and Shahjehanpore are hot stations.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

19TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

RE REV. JAMES WILSON.

This insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,102, was discharged.

RE VENAYEK TRIMBUCK.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 8,14,546 and his assets, bad, to Rs. 6,60,641. He had dealt largely in shares, without capital, and had handed no property to the official assignee. The case was adjourned for fifteen days in order that the schedule might be amended, failing which the petition will be dismissed.

RE DAMODHUR ANNAJESETT AND OTHERS.

Damodhur Annajesett, Antoba Madhowsett, and Soonder Madhowsett, had liabilities to the extent of Rs. 4,620. The Commissioner discharged them, remarking that they should try to live within their income and not spend so much on physic.

RE VELLJEE RAMCHUND.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 19,448 and bad assets Rs. 9,496. He was discharged.

RE PATRICK NOONAN.

The liabilities of this insolvent, who was described as a priest, were Rs. 623. He was discharged.

RE WILLIAM L. NICKER.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. The notices, as ordered by the Court, had been served upon the creditors. The learned counsel asked for a direction that the books and papers be given up to the insolvent. The Commissioner said that would follow as a matter of course. Leave to withdraw the petition was granted.

THE "ENTERPRISING DESERTER'S" CASE.

JOHN LONERGAN alias GEORGE BOND, the gentleman whose appearance in the Police Court we chronicled under the above heading, was placed at the bar at the Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green and a jury yesterday, on charges of personating a public servant, cheating, cheating by personation, forgery, and threatening injury to a public servant.

The circumstances of the case, it may be recollected, were briefly these—The prisoner went to Captain Reeves the Assistant Resident at Baroda, represented that he was a member of the Bombay Police Force then in Baroda in search of some men who had broken into the Treasury at Poona, and asked for a loan of Rs. 20, which he said Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, would repay. Captain Reeves paid the money, prisoner gave a receipt signed John Bond; that was sent to Mr. Souter and so detected. Prisoner had also got Rs. 10 from Major Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, on similar pretences. He afterwards came to Bombay, where he was apprehended, and in the course of the preliminary proceedings threatened to shoot Mr. Souter whenever he got an opportunity.

In the course of the trial the prisoner cross-examined the witnesses to show that he had been a much ill-used man. He did not make much of that however, but elicited from Mr. Souter that he had in former times been a great annoyance to the military authorities, by whom he had been branded "B.C." and dismissed with ignominy. In the course of the cross-examination the Judge gave the prisoner his opinion that he was not putting his case in any more favourable light before the jury, but he proudly replied that he cared not for that—he wished to show the treatment he had received.

The Prisoner at the close of the evidence for the prosecution addressed the jury in his defence. He denied having obtained the money from Captain Reeves and Major Gordon, and said they had no corroborative evidence to support their statements. The prosecution had not identified the signatures to the receipts as being in his handwriting, but there was a copy of his handwriting in the Brigade Major's office in Bombay, and if it was found that the styles were at all alike, he wound consent to a verdict of guilty. The Commissioner of Police had kept him in confinement for seven days before taking him before a magistrate, and such conduct was the likliest means of driving a man to commit crime. Mr. Souter had said that he (prisoner) had been in the hands of the police several times, yet he could say with truth that he had never been brought before a magistrate in Bombay until the present time. His opinion was that Mr. Souter did all this out of revenge. Fifteen months ago the Commissioner kept him in chowkey for five months without any cause, and then sent him home to England. However, he did not go, but obtained employment as a fireman on the G. I. P. As soon as the Commissioner found that out, he sent one of his officers to the locomotive superintendent, who told the latter that he (the prisoner) was a swindler, and everything else that was bad, and got him dismissed from the company's service. He was thus driven, forlorn and destitute, on the streets of Bombay. Was not that enough to make a man commit crime? He had nothing else to say, but would throw himself on the mercy of the jury.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury to take no notice of prisoner's statements as to his treatment by the Commissioner of Police as that was no place to enquire into them, and directed the jury with respect to the charges preferred against the prisoner.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges, except that of threatening to commit injury to a public servant; and the Judge sentenced Lonergan to be rigorously imprisoned for three years.

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY: FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

STARTER—C. T. Echalas, Esq.
JUDGE—T. M. Filgate, Esq.
REFEREE—Lieut.-Col. Stephenson.

JUPITER PLUVIUS seemed determined on the last day of the Regatta to make the *ascende honorable* for the offence he gave on the first day. He so controlled the elements as to keep the lovely spot selected by the friends of the Regatta as the site for their sight-seeing perfectly dry, while all around was deluged with showers.

The Regatta opened with the Ladies' Purse Race (Final Heat).

LADIES' PURSE. (Final Heat.)

Civilian Crew. st. lbs.

1.	Ashton	9	12
2.	Unwin	10	8
3.	Fletcher	10	11
	Stroke: Reid	10	7
	Cox: Ozenham	9	11

Queen's Crew.

1.	Trench	9	8½
2.	Beale	10	12
3.	Hughes	10	8
	Strcke: Broderick	12	3
	Cox: Morison	9	1

This was a well contended race. The Civilians crew started off with the lead, and were too anxious of maintaining it. They did not sufficiently husband their strength. They led up to a hundred yards from the winning post; and probably would have done so to the end had not their Cox mistaken the position on their boat. The 2nd Queen's Crew pulled steadily, without any apparent anxiety about the issue, till the last 100 yards, when their final effort commanded the admiration of all, and brought them to the winning post a short half length ahead of the Civilians. They did their mile in six minutes and fifty-seven seconds, and carried off the Ladies' Purse amid enthusiastic cheers. The 2nd Queen's are so excellent in everything that no one grudges them their honours.

The next race was the Pontoons for natives. It caused much amusement, and was won by the Pontoon which carried the red colours, by a quarter of a length.

The next race was the Skiff Race.

SKIFF RACE.—Distance ¼ mile. Prize Rs. 20.

		st.	lbs.
1.	Gibson	11	0
2.	Trench	9	8½

It was won by Gibson by four lengths.

The exciting race of the day then came off—Four Oars Scratch Crews.

FOUR OARS SCRATCH CREWS.—Prize Rs. 50. Distance ¼ mile. To start at 6 P.M. To be steered by ladies, two in each boat. A gold locket will be presented to each of the ladies in the winning boat. Crews to select their own ladies. Drawn at noon on Thursday.

First Boat.

		st.	lbs.
1.	Gibson	11	0
2.	Gill	9	9
3.	Heath	13	1
4.	McCullagh	13	1
	2 Ladies	0	0

Second Boat.

		st.	lbs.
1.	Aston	9	12
2.	Buckle	11	0
3.	Trotter	0	0
4.	Curran	11	12
	2 Ladies	0	0

Third Boat.

		st.	lbs.
1.	Unwin	10	8
2.	Reid	10	7
3.	Collis	10	7
4.	Trench	9	8½
	2 Ladies	0	0

The ladies of the winning boat were Miss White and Mrs. Hunter. The crew of this highly favoured boat were Aston, Buckle, Trotter and Curran. The gold lockets were presented to the two ladies immediately on their landing, amidst defening cheers. No sooner had the party reached their respective carriages, when Jupiter Pluvius gave the reins to the rain, and down it came in torrents.—*Deccan Herald.*

[At the first day's races—Wednesday, 14th inst.—the first race, Pair Oars, prize Rs. 30; distance ½ mile, brought out only two competitors and was won by Vincent, Grant (stroke), and Blanchard (cox); the second race, Ladies' Purse, value Rs. 350, distance 1 mile, was won in the first heat by the civilian crew abovenamed, against a crew of the 83rd, and in the second heat was won by the crew of the 2nd Queen's against Staff and Engineer crew.]

SILK CULTIVATION IN DHARWAR.

FROM A LETTER FROM SURGEON M. M. MACKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF JAIL, DHARWAR; TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY, DATED 15TH AUGUST 1870.

WHEN I first commenced my experiments in silk culture, I had no idea that I would carry them out so extensively but as I found my efforts rewarded, and success undoubted, I was encouraged to go on with them from year to year; but had I in the outset deemed that such would have been the case, I would have submitted regular detailed reports to Government direct.

I now beg to present them in a complete form, brought up to the end June of this year; and being now convinced by practical experience of the capabilities of this climate for a great remunerative and successful extension of such works, I will leave it with Government or private parties to carry them out to their full extent, but I will retain only a few of the silkworms for the benefit of any who may desire to have them.

My previously reported experiments date from June 1868 to September 1869, and this last one from October 1869 up to the end of June of this year, giving respectively three trials of ten, six, and eight months.

In order to satisfy myself that my former anticipation and deductions were correct, not only as to the actual production of silk, but through care and attention as to the possibility of a gradually increasing yield, I set apart equal quantities of cocoons chosen promiscuously from each experiment, and the results I beg to present in a tabular form, giving the results as per lbs. 100.

. . . . . .

The above shows a steady increase in each period, the last yielding 3 lbs. 4 ozs. over that of the first.

As in previous reports, I now also append a statement of the monthly yield for the past eight months, showing a product of 11 lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. raw silk, out of 113 lbs. 6 oz. 12 drs. cocoons, and which, after deduction of convict labour, leaves a profit of Rs. 48-6 0 out of Rs. 90-6-0, or a clear profit of 110 per cent. on the value of the labour; these rates are of course based upon convict labour, which is taken at an average of 2 annas a day, or 3d. in English money. Of course even with free labour, all of it can be carried out by the employment of women and children, except the throwing or throwsting operation, &c., removing the silk from the cocoons; this individual (and only one is employed in the jail) may be put down at 12 annas, while in the non-working intervals he may well act as general supervisor. The usual labour rates in these districts are, for male adults, from 3½ to 4 annas per day, women 2½ to 3 annas, and for children from 1 anna to 1½. Carrying the experiments on still further through their bleaching, washing, and dyeing processes, and taking the Hoobleе market rate of dyed and dressed silk at Rs. 18 per pound, it gives a profit, after deducting the convict labour, &c., of Rs. 115-15-6, or 132½ on the outlay.

. . . . . .

If free labour is utilized, the profit on raw silk for the outlay, as will be seen from Table No. 4, will be Rs. 46-6-0, or 105½ per cent. on outlay for labour.

Dyed and dressed silk by free labour will give, as shown by Table No. 5, a profit of Rs. 73-15-6, being at the rate of 57 per cent. on the outlay for labour and loss.

It will be observed that while dressed and dyed silk carried on by convicts gives the highest profit, the profit is smaller with free labour, the latter being so much higher than the former as to daily wage.

. . . . . .

From the above it will be seen that there would be a profit of 105½ per cent. on the outlay for wages in the production of raw silk.

From this would have to be deducted rent of buildings, machinery, cultivation of the mulberry trees, taxes, &c., and which, if required, I may calculate at a future term.

I trust that the foregoing statements will tend to prove that my previous anticipations were correct, viz., that by ordinary care and attention to the mulberry plants, keeping up for the worms a full, healthy, and liberal supply of leaves, and by the proper regulation of the ventilation and temperature of the breeding rooms, the animals will give an increased yield of good silk, although up to what point further experiments only can determine; much will, I fancy, depend on the species tried.

Whether other varieties of the worm will succeed here I know not, as the nature of my position and duties obliged me to be contented with those I have (monthly variety) and which have *never at any time since* 1866 *shown the least tendency to disease or decay.*

From my previous observations regarding silk production in not only France, Italy, and Switzerland, but in India, China, and Japan, I am more and more convinced that climatic influence has much to do with the successful rearing of the mulberry, as well as that of the worm in all its stages. I have not yet heard or read of any climate in Europe or Asia where some blight or disease did not occasionally attack either the mulberry tree or leaf, and in which extremes of heat, cold, or long-continued damp did not tend to destroy the worm in some period of its growth.

The climate of Dharwar is such that all the year throughout it never gives extremes, while the rainfall is spread over almost every month in the year. With such a climate I feel sure that the successful rearing of so delicate an animal as the silkworm would be undoubted, for it is excess of heat, cold, or long-continued damp that has caused the great failures that I have heard or read of in this branch of industry.

Should further experiments be made I would hold out the warning that, if other species of the worm are introduced, they be not mixed up completely with those we now possess, but that a gradual acclimatization be first carried out separately. This will more especially be requisite if other breeds are introduced from a very high latitude, and to the fact of this not being attended to, am I disposed to attribute the great failure of Monsieur De Vecchi's experiments in Mysore a year or so ago (page 16).

Finally, while urging that further efforts be made here in Sericulture, I do so on the results of my experiments carried over several years, and I found my reasons for this success on the following main points (repeated from page 11), all of which Dharwar possesses in a high degree:—

1. A medium degree of moist tropical heat.
2. A comparatively (for India) slight fall of rain throughout the year, never severe or long-continued in any one month, but spread fairly over almost every month in the year.
3. A slight variation in the temperature, not only by night and day, but all the year throughout.
4. Hot season never excessive or of long continuance.
5. Soil rich black or red, and of good depth.
6. Ample water supply in the event of very slight or capricious rainfall.

The following articles have been manufactured in pure silk, dyed of various colours, and always found a ready sale:—

Thirty-one scarves of various sizes.

Dhotars for the use of natives, each 12 by 3½; these have been merely made with some gay silk border on either side

Cholees for women, half silk and half cotton, usually of a black and red stripe.

Ova have at various times been sent via the ordinary letter-post and otherwise to Khandeish, Ahmedabad, Commissioner Central Provinces, and to Cochin. At the two former places they hatched, but shortly died, perhaps from climatic changes or want of proper care, food, &c. In the Central Provinces they have, I hear, succeeded well, and I believe at Cochin also. The hatching of the egg of this species is, however, such a brief and rapid process (eight or nine days) that great expedition in transit is a *sine qua non*, and this we cannot always insure; much also depends on the season of the year, and the state of the weather while in transit, and when hatching.

MANUFACTURE OF ALOE FIBRE IN DHARWAR.

LETTER FROM DR. M. M. MACKENZIE, THE SUPERINTENDENT DHARWAR JAIL; TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, REVENUE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY, DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

With reference to resolution of Government No. 4165, dated 29th August, Revenue Department, forwarding copy of Dr. F. J. Watson's report on "Aloe Profoliata," I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the same, and permit me to offer to Government a few remarks on the subject.

Taking the low rate of £27 per ton for the fibre given by the Dandee Chamber of Commerce, and calculating the total outturn of the Dharwar Jail up to date at 2 tons 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., the selling price in Dundee would leave us a profit after all deductions of £19 3d., or 47 per cent.

The following table will fully illustrate it:—

ALOE FIBRE.

	Ton.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Total quantity manufactured in Jail	2	3	3	13
(Value) money return to the Jail, or prisoners' labor	302	1	2	
Profit to Jail (the same as above)	302	1	2	
	£.	s.	d.	
Value in England at £27 per ton	59	4	4	
Deduct—				
Probable carriage to Carwar £2 10 per ton.				
" Carwar to Bombay. 1 5 "				
Freight Overland 6 5 "				
£10 0 0				
(Labor) Coast price at Dharwar Jail 30 4 1	30	4	1	
Nett profit in England, after deducting all costs, or at 47½ per cent	£19	0	3	

I feel sure that the above will recommend the fibre to the attention of exporters, although it is very evident that the Dundee Chamber have priced it at far too low a figure.

The specimens of fibre presented by me to Government were never intended to represent them in their thoroughly clean state, but merely as showing what even prisoners could do with it, with ordinary care; it can certainly be cleansed thoroughly, but for the ordinary purposes of matting, further care is not required.

Over cotton and such other products, the cultivation and preparation of the aloe has the following great advantages, which I would beg most respectfully to press upon the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for I do not believe that they are taken so fully into account as they ought to be, and yet they are most important ones in carrying out the cultivation.

1st. Rapidity and certainty of growth in all soils however poor.

2nd. Once planted it requires no care or attention, but will go on yielding leaves from the same stock for an unlimited number of years.

3rd. Its almost total independence of water supply.

4th. Its cleanliness and thorough defence as a hedge, boundary marks, railway defences, &c.

5th. While a part of the lateral leaves only is used, the plant still remains as an effective defence, and improves in growth.

6th. The cutting and preparation of the fibre can be carried out by men, women, or children in their spare intervals of labour.

7th. Lastly, its superiority in actual straining powers over that of all other fibres, as shown in my previous communication.

Taking all these points into consideration, and not counting even its remunerative rate, I believe the article will recommend itself to the consideration of all intended growers.

Since my last report to Government, No. 202, dated 15th August, on account of an order from the Collector for the cutting of all hedges around private compounds, an enormous addition of fibre will be collected, and when thoroughly cleaned and weighed, I shall have the honour to report as to the quantity.

BOMBAY REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT, dated 10th September 1870, on a letter from the Acting Registrar General of Assurances, dated 19th July 1870—Submitting a report on the administration of the Registration Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1869-70.

RESOLUTION.—The following are the results of the working of the department during the year under review:—

2. There has been an increase of 11¼ per cent. in the total number of instruments registered. In compulsory registration there has been an increase of 10 per cent., in optional of 9 3/5 per cent., and in special 15 per cent. The Registrar General anticipates there will be an almost entire cessation of special registration, consequent on the withdrawal by the Court's Fees Act of the privilege previously conceded by section 53, whereby a petition for the enforcement of an agreement was only liable to a stamp of one-fourth the value that would have been necessary in an ordinary plaint.

94,352 in 1869-70	
84,518 in 1868-69	
9,834 increase.	

3. A sum of in all Rs. 3,05,976-9-0 has been realized on account of fee collections, being an increase of Rs. 21,278-12-0 over the receipts of the preceding year.

The several items from which this total amount is derive l contrast as follows with those of the preceding year:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Compulsory, Ordinary	2,08,057 10	2,32,809 6
Do. Special	11,234 7	11,669 13
Optional, Ordinary	9,730 13	10,973 12
Do. Special	542 6	703 10
Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt	56 12	15 8
Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt	231 0	181 0
Memoranda from Civil Courts under Section 42	24,000 6	19,123 4
Miscellaneous, Ordinary	7,413 13	7,794 15
Do. Special	3,327 9	2,519 2
Memoranda, Section 41	523 8	357 0
Penalties	8,539 13	6,126 10
Withdrawal of Sealed Covers.	20 0	30 0
Power of Attorney, General	930 0	874 0
Do. Special	415 0	405 0
Copies granted, Section 65	2,870

THE EUROPEANS IN TIENTSIN.

The conduct of the European authorities in Tientsin is really inexplicable. Six weeks have now elapsed since the mob massacred the sisters of mercy, and the Chinese officials have still heads to their bodies. More than this, they hob-nob with the representatives of the insulted nations, while the arch instigator of the outrage and known enemy of all foreigners is drilling at Pekin his troops armed with Enfield rifles supplied to him by a Shanghai firm. An English steamer about a month ago carried to Pekin 1,014 Enfield rifles with caps and ammunition complete, for the use of the Chinese Government. If it were not true, it would be incredible, that England, one of whose daughters has been murdered by Chinese ruffians, should assist the murderers with arms and ammunition to prepare themselves against the day of punishment which, one must hope, is now rapidly approaching. That France—stifled with smoke from the smouldering Bois de Boulogne and with the Prussian bugle call from the camp at Compiègne ringing in their ears—should have no memory for her merchants in China, or leisure to send them her orders is perhaps possible; but that England with her nobles in the heather and the game preserves; with her Crown Prince distributing medals to prize beeves, with her Queen in her granite summer-house in the idle North; that England—fat, placid England—should let a whole month pass without noticing the murder of a British subject is scarcely befitting a strong nation or a wise one.—*Pioneer*, Sept. 17.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday, August 24,

M. Mangini presented the report of the Committee to which a proposition by M. J. Ferry relating to the manufacture of arms had been referred.

The Minister of War—One fact has been omitted from the report,—that is the purchase of arms from abroad. I explained to the Committee that I should refuse no kind of bargain under conditions of security. Well, under those conditions, I have purchased yesterday 40,000 muskets. *(Très bien.)*

M. Glais Bizoin—Have they arrived?

The Minister of War—It is evident that these arms cannot come by telegraph, but the house which supplies them has undertaken to deliver in Paris a portion within three days, and the remainder within a week. *(Très bien.)*

A discussion ensued respecting the formation of *corps francs*, and the Minister of War said the services of all would be accepted, and the members would be furnished with a distinguishing badge, which would indicate that they were armed by the State and formed a portion of the army.

The report of the Committee to which had been referred the proposition of M. de Keratry for the addition to the Defence Committee of nine members chosen by the Chamber from its own body was presented by M. Thiers. The proposition had been opposed by the Government, and a modified proposition made to reduce the number of members thus chosen to three, but that was equally objectionable to the Government.

The Minister of War said the Government, in resisting the proposition, had acted strictly within its rights, but they were prepared to concede the addition to the Defence Committee of three members of the Chamber, who should be selected by the Government themselves.

M. de Keratry regarded the statements just made as proving that there existed a conflict between the Cabinet and the Corps Legislatif. (Exclamations.)

The President, M. Schneider, appealed to the Chamber to preserve dignity of discussion.

M. de Keratry proceeded to justify the proposition, and contended that the Defence Committee as at present constituted possessed a political character which was unsuitable to the time. Its action, also, had been injudicious in sending Imperial commissaries into the departments at a time when generals and not councillors were required.

M. Duvernois defended the course which the Government had pursued, and which he maintained was that which would most conduce to the safety of the nation, the decision upon acts being left to those who were responsible for them.

M. Ernest Picard condemned the Government, as representing only one portion of the Chamber, the other portion of which was excluded from all control of the defence of Paris, in which all were equally interested. The Chamber could not be expected to entertain confidence in a body over which it could exercise no control.

The Minister of War denied that he entered the Cabinet as the representative of a party. The Ministry had entered into office with a double object—the defence of the country, and the maintenance of internal order; not, indeed, against the population of Paris, whose courage and patriotism he acknowledged, but against those Frenchmen who were mixed up among it, for there are Prussians among the Parisian population. (Various exclamations.) The judgment of the Council of War, which he had in his pocket, proved the fact; he had the necessary powers to defeat the enemy, and he could answer for the tranquility of Paris. (Noise.)

M. Jules Favre urged upon the Chamber to insist upon the addition of nine of its members to the Defence Committee; but, after a prolonged discussion, the *clôture* was agreed to, and the report of the Committee was adopted by 206 votes against 41, the proposition, therefore, being rejected.

M. Kolb Bernard submitted a proposition to enable *conseils generaux* of the departments to assemble in extraordinary session and to appoint permanent committees to assist in the work of defence of their particular districts.

The proposition was referred to the Bureaux.

M. Gambetta said—We ought not to put questions involving public danger to the Ministers. But there are occasions when the interest of the public requires that it should be kept acquainted with the course of events. I do not ask where the French troops are posted, we know that they have to struggle against the Germanic wave that has burst upon us, but I ask where are the Prussian forces? A journal printed at Chalons, *La Marne*, informs us that the scene at Nancy has been reproduced at Chalons. Five Prussian horsemen, pistol in hand, rode into the town and took possession of it. (Noise.) Among them was an officer. A soldier calmly smoked his pipe without noticing the curious spectators around him. They proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where the Maire, whom they summoned, appeared a few minutes later. A division of cavalry was then near Chalons.* Upon being warned of what had happened the General immediately raised his camp. The crowd collected before the Hôtel de Ville gave utterance to cries of indignation against those who had abandoned them. These expressions being misunderstood were displeasing to the captors, and one of the Prussian soldiers menaced the crowd with his pistol. That is the event which has just happened. I will add nothing to this lamentable story. I will simply ask the Minister of the Interior whether these facts are true, whether the Prussians have not already advanced beyond Chalons, and whether at the present moment they have not entered the valley of the Seine and have not appeared this morning beyond Sezanne? I will also ask the Minister whether he thinks that the silence which has been maintained since the great day of the 18th can be longer endured? On that day a tremendous battle, lasting for 11 hours, was fought. The foreign journals which enter France have given precise details respecting the corps that were engaged, upon the position which they occupied or lost upon the various stages of the conflict, of the glorious and unfortunate fighting of our army. Does the Government think that six days after so memorable a battle, when all Europe is fully informed of what happened in it, we should be reduced to the extremity of searching foreign papers for information? It is impossible to keep silence any longer. We must know the truth; it is glorious enough for our soldiers. I demand, then, in the name of the country—(Murmurs. Applause from the Left)—yes, in the name of the melancholy duties which press upon us, I summon you to tell the truth. (Noise renewed; applause from the Left.)

The Minister of the Interior—The hon. gentleman may be sure that if the Government were in possession of details it would give them at once. (Noise from the Left.) Every one knows what is the position of our army, and that Marshal Bazaine has limited himself to sending the telegraphic despatches which the Minister of War communicated to you two days since. From that time Marshal Bazaine, occupied with such weighty cares, has not made any written report to the Government. I declare upon my honour that we have received no report of the events of the 18th. How, then, was it possible for us to give you that which we have not got? As far as relates to news from the army, up to the time when I left the office just now, there had been no telegram received announcing any engagement whatever. There had been telegrams referring to movements of troops, but I cannot speak of them. *(Non.)* In reply to M. Gambetta, I will state that it appears from the telegrams that the departments of the Aube and of the Marne have been not occupied, but infested by the enemy's scouts. That is the absolute truth. With respect to a cavalry corps having quitted Chalons, it is impossible for me to offer any explanation of that movement. What I can say is that if partial defences have been abandoned, it has been with a view to insure the general defence of the country. *(Très bien,* and cries of *La clôture.)*

M. Gambetta.—I did not ask the Minister to tell the movements of troops or to explain the movements of a corps of cavalry, I only asked him where are the Prussian troops. (Uproar.) You have the charge of the territory, and when you are asked, "where is the enemy," you reply that you do not know. Is the Crown Prince's army marching towards Paris? Letters and journals tell us that the Prussians have taken possession of such and such towns. At what distance are they from the capital? To these questions you return evasive replies, and an answer we ought to have.

The Minister of the Interior—I cannot allow my word to be doubted when I affirm upon my honour that it is not possible for me to reply in a precise manner to the questions that have been put to me. (Noise from the Left.)

M. De Keratry—Then there has been culpable incapacity.

The Minister of the Interior—I have stated that which I know. It is impossible to say where is the bulk of the enemy's army. All last night the enemy made marches and counter-marches. They have their scouts in four or five departments, and endeavour to deceive the French army. Their scouts have overrun the Marne and the Aube, and they have made their appearance at Chalons and at Troyes. How can you suspect that we are concealing from you facts which all the newspapers and travellers tell you? *(La cloture.)*

M. Gambetta—It is useless to put the question of the *cloture*. The discussion is about to cease. I only desire to draw from it a patriotic and political inference. From the statements of the Minister two things are apparent. The first is, that no information has been received of the events of the 18th; and the second is, that Paris may consider itself as warned that within a few days the enemy will be seen beneath its walls. (Uproar.)

The sitting was then concluded.

THE LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS IN THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

(*Times*, Aug 27.)

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Aug. 26, 12-45 P.M.

A circular despatch has been telegraphed to all German envoys, containing a solemn protest against the French conduct in firing on German flags of truce. They fired on Colonel Verdy at Metz, Major Rochow at Toul, and another officer at Verdun, whose trumpeter was killed. It is announced that the Germans will send them no more flags of truce.

Three armies of reserve are being formed, one on the Rhine, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; another at Berlin, under General Canstein; and the third at Glogan, Silesia, under General Lorrenfeld.

The Germans opposite Strasbourg are diverting the river Ill, for the purpose of draining the moat.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

GERMAN ACCOUNT.

PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 22.

The French themselves admit a loss of 15,000 wounded in the battle of the 18th inst. at Gravelotte. To this must be added 5,000 killed, and there have been besides, up to this morning, about 3,000 prisoners brought through here from that battle, so that the total French loss reaches at least 23,000 men. It has not been possible to count the exact number of killed, as, from want of power, heaps of dead from the battle of the 16th, belonging chiefly to the French Imperial Guard, lay unburied as late as the 19th, and the interment had consequently to be carried out at last in a very hurried manner.

BERLIN, Aug. 26, Evening.

The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening says that in addition to the German armies already in the field, a fourth has been formed under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony, and to which the Prussian Guard is attached. This army is destined to operate in the direction of Paris, together with the Third Army under the Crown Prince of Prussia.

The Berlin journals, replying to French denials, state that it is an ascertained fact that the French in Metz have fired upon an envoy bearing a flag of truce. Lieutenant-Colonel Verdy was present, and was himself slightly wounded, besides the trumpeter who accompanied him.

(OFFICIAL.)

PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, BAR-LE-DUC, Aug. 25.

The news that Marshal Bazaine has escaped from Metz is entirely groundless; on the contrary, he is surrounded in Metz by Prussian troops, and is expected to capitulate, being short of provisions.

BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG.

(PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.)

MUNDELSHEIM, Aug. 26, 9 A.M.

The town and fortress of Strasbourg has been bombarded by the siege train from Kehl since the evening of the 23rd inst. The Prussian advanced posts have been pushed forward within from 500 to 800 yards of the fortress. The damage done in Strasbourg is considerable. Several small powder magazines have blown up, and the citadel, magazine, and many buildings are in flames. The Prussian losses are small.

BASLE, Aug. 24, Evening.

News has been received here from the French provinces occupied by the Prussians.

The railway from the environs of Strasbourg to Luneville is again in working order, and the Prussians are thus enabled to send large numbers of wounded through to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 25, Evening.

A decree of General Trochu orders the expulsion from Paris of every individual having no means of subsistence, and whose presence would be a danger to public order and to the safety of persons and property, or who might act in such a manner as to weaken and hinder the measures taken for general defence and safety.

FRENCH MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

This evening Prussian reconnoitring parties have been reported at Château Thierry. A fresh army of 150,000 men, chiefly old soldiers, is being formed at Lyons, and 80,000 men of the same class will be assembled under Paris within the next few days. The French military authorities have inundated the neighbourhood of Metz. General Wimpffen has superseded General de Failly. No intelligence whatever respecting the movements of Marshals Bazaine and Macmahon has been received, but unabated confidence is still expressed in their plans. The French troops, on leaving Chalons, burnt their camp. Six hundred Corsican volunteers have arrived at Marseilles.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Montpeyroux severely censured the proclamations issued by the Prefect of Nancy and the Mayor of Chalons, advising the people to receive the Prussians well. He demanded that the Government should dismiss both officials, for such conduct was likely to destroy all patriotism. The Minister of the Interior announced that the Prefect of Nancy had been dismissed, but of the conduct of the Mayor of Chalons nothing was known yet. The Chamber, he added, might be certain that the Government would do its duty. M. Moptpeyroux moved the abolition of the Mobile Guards and the amalgamation of the men with the regular army, thereby creating one hundred new regiments from the combination of the Mobile Guards and old soldiers. The House voted the motion "urgent" and it was referred to the Military Committee. After some discussion, the Bill introduced by M. Thierry for the abrogation of the law of 1834 on the private manufacture of arms was rejected by 184 against 61 votes. M. Gambetta moved that to-morrow the House should constitute itself a secret committee to consider the state of things indicated by General Trochu's proclamation of to-day. The motion was agreed to, and the House went at once into secret committee. It is asserted that the Committee of the House which has been charged with examining the military projects of defence proposes to extend the enrolments to all men from 20 to 35 years of age.

(FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

August 26.

Scouts of the enemy have been seen at Brienne, and Uhlans have been observed in the arrondissement of Landres. They withdrew to their Corps d'Armee, which is marching towards Chalons.

The Crown Prince was said to have been at St. Dizier on the 23rd inst. Half of the troops which were besieging Toul have gone towards Nancy.

Toul is making a heroic defence. The bombardment only placed 15 men hors de combat, while the besiegers suffered severely.

The enemy is moving in the direction of Varennes.

The French population in the neighbourhood of Stenay are vigorously defending themselves against the Prussians, and are doing them much harm.

Intelligence has been received from Strasbourg to the 22nd inst., according to which six inhabitants had been killed by the projectiles of the besiegers.

The Cathedral has been slightly damaged. The Faubourg National has suffered most.

5 P.M.

The Minister of the Interior communicates the following intelligence, under reserve:—"Phalsbourg continues its heroic resistance. Two attempts at assault have been repulsed; in the first the Prussians lost 500 men, and in the second 1,000 men. The commandant of the place has declared that he will rather blow up the fortress and perish in the ruins than surrender. The enemy's scouts are reported to be at 12 kilometres from Rheims. Prussian troops appear to be on their way to Varennes and Stenay. There are some thousand Prussians round Verdun.

Evening.

A Decree has been published appointing the following as members of the Paris Committee of Defence:—M. Armand Behic and General Mellinet, Senators; Count Daru, M. Du Puy de Lôme, and the Marquis de Talhouet, Deputies.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Evening.

To-day in the Senate, Musson-Billault, President of the Council of State, said no direct information had been received from Marshal Bazaine, but intelligence otherwise received proved the position of the French armies to be an excellent one. The Minister further remarked that the advance of the enemy on Paris appeared to be undergoing a period of delay.

In the Legislative Body M. Chevreau, the Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia had seemed to have arrested its march to Paris, but to have resumed it yesterday and to-day. M. Chevreau added—

"It is the duty of the Government to inform the Chamber and the country of this fact. The Committee of Defence is taking measures to meet the possibility of a siege. The Governor of Paris and the Cabinet will do their duty, and we count on the patriotism of the capital."

SPAIN.

IRUN, Aug. 26, Evening.

A band of Carlists, without arms, has entered Spain, coming from France.

An officer writes to a London paper to say that the two officers who recently introduced into Hyde Park the immunities of the Prize Ring are Indian, not Queen's officers—"a different thing." The gentlemen of both ranks will regret that a third military snob has thus been added to the two who figured in Rotten Row. The bad breeding, the "cadishness"—in such cases nicety of language is almost out of the question—of the two first offenders is beyond doubt, and it would be satisfactory to know that it were practicable to have their names removed from the half pay list. But the person who writes of one branch of the Queen's army as being "a different thing" from the other branch, thus trying to affix a stigma on a whole service, is a doubly refined snob. One would like simply to give a large fall line to the publication of his name.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 15.

The following is the substance of the new law relating to the property of married women. The new law has a prospective effect. As expressed, the earnings of married women acquired or gained "after the passing of the Act" are to be deemed their own property, and deposits in savings banks as their separate property. There are provisions as to property in the funds, and in joint-stock banks, or in society. All is; cases in fraud of creditors are invalid. Personal and freehold property coming to a married woman to be her own. In any question between husband and wife as to property under this Act the Court of Chancery or County Courts is to settle the matter. A married woman may now effect a policy of insurance on her own life, or that of her husband for her separate use, and a husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife, or his wife and children. Husbands are not to be liable for the debts of their wives before marri-ge, and if the wives have separate property they can be sued. Married women having separate property are to be liable to parishes when their husbands or children become chargeable.

DR. STRAUSS ON THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

LINDAU, LAKE OF CONSTANCE, 20th August.

SIR,—Just opposite to this smiling Bavarian town—which has been called a German Venice—on the Swiss shore of the Lake of Constance, lies the insignificant town of Rorschach, at this season frequented by Germans seeking Swiss air, and yet desirous of not going far for it. Amongst the visitors at this secluded spot I now learn, from a publication which in many senses has the character of a political manifesto, that there has been and perhaps still is, a man of European reputation, though not as a politician, Dr. Strauss, the author of "The Life of Jesus." And yet though the publication in question comes from the pen of one who has no acknowledged position as a party leader, of one whose life is passed in the unconspicuous world of solitary study, I venture to invite the attention of those who, from outer regions, may be occupied in gauging the moral forces at work in Germany, to this remarkable composition, as a singularly significant expression of the sentiments which are actuating the German people, and which will have to be taken account of by those on whom must devolve the duty of reducing the outcome of this war into results satisfactory to the public mind of the country. The reason why I am disposed to attach such peculiar significance as a public sympton to Dr. Strauss's present utterance, is because he happens to be a man who, quite apart from his individual literary qualities, unites in an exceptional manner clearly distinct elements, as a rule typical of two fibres of the German community that are generally assumed to be widely separated from each other in instincts and sympathies. Dr. Strauss is a Southerner born and bred, and, moreover, of that Suabian stock which of all the South-German stocks is the one endowed with the most powerful qualities; and above all, is notoriously animated with an exuberant elasticity of intellectual self-assertion, that has always shown itself stubbornly recalcitrant against the rigid discipline proper to the Prussian system. Dr. Strauss's mind is richly gifted with all the characteristic faculties of his especial countrymen; their metaphysical imaginativeness, their faculty for abstract enthusiasm, their buoyant receptiveness for speculative conceptions; while he is so much a Southerner in his personal tastes that in spite of literary affinities drawing in other directions, he has continued to reside in the land lying south of the Main. But while retaining in unimpaired freshness the eager faculties distinctive of his race, the author of "The Life of Jesus" combines with them an intellect clarified from local prejudice by immersion in the fluid of Northern thought. Thus, the result was brought about that this singulary independent spirit, removed in its hermit-like existence above any suspicion of self-seeking motive, and so little an official Prussian as to have written a powerfully caustic satire on the late King, nevertheless felt so keenly the political value of Prussia, that notwithstanding his marked Southern tendencies, he long ago declared his belief that through her alone Germany could acquire effective political reorganization. The sympathy developed in Dr. Strauss by hard thought, under the action of a tremendous political crisis, is now shared in by the masses, after having been impetuously repudiated by them. The antagonism between Prussia and the South, so strong in the last two weeks ago, is suddenly effaced in the flush of common action in defence of German independence against French arrogance. At the first moment of coalition, no doubt, the Southern element, uncomfortably overcome with some misgiving as to its military efficiency, was affected with an unusual humbleness of mind, and felt disposed to look up with thankful satisfaction to the presence of approved Prussian prowess. The brilliant incidents that have marked the beginning of the campaign—incidents in which the Southerners have played a prominent part—have, however, already gone a good way towards reviving the Suabian self-confidence in their hands and rekindling the quenched fire of their peculiar temper There are possible embarrassments which might spring from an inflation of this particular temper, and I would invite attention to the sentiments that run through the deliberate composition of one so superior for severity of thought and collected criticism as Dr. Strauss. No man can be less disposed to let his reason be run away with by excited sentiment. From him, schooled as he is in the sternest school of close thought, and nurtured in the closest maxims of realistic principles, we may expect to see, at all events, the sentiments of the generalized sentiment; and whatever such a man does lay down as coming within the range of indispensables that must not be lost sight of in the pending issue, we may well be justified in assuming must also enter absolutely into the fundamental articles of the political belief that has laid hold of the far more unpassioned masses. It is on this ground that Dr. Strauss's deliberate views on the issues at stake in the present desperate conflict between France and Germany appear to me of intrinsic value for ascertaining what undoubtedly floats before the mind of a most important section of Germany as entering among the objects which must be comprised in a peace, if that peace is to satisfy the mind of that section and to be regarded as a really national achievement by the German people as a whole.

The form given to the declaration of opinion is characteristic of the man. It comes before us in the shape of a letter (and it is well to note the date, 20th August 12, that is, subsequent to the defeat of Macmahon which so greatly elated the spirit of South Germany), addressed to M. Renan in acknowledgment of a complimentary one on Dr. Strauss's recent book on Voltaire. Accosting his French colleague in letters as a man who, by his intelligence, is necessarily above the vulgar prejudices of the many, Dr. Strauss treats him to the full confidence of his innermost estimates of France and French matters and their relative position to Germany and German matters—politically and ethically considered—in language as distinct and calmly incisive as it is free from pedantry. Strauss's. In truth, a spade is called simply a spade throughout this letter, which, while couched in a style of lucid courtesy quite freezing, must be to most Frenchmen a very dagger piercing to the quick their vanity. A cannon's time instances of the consummate touches which Dr. Strauss deals with his scalping-knife to the marked feature of a history which Frenchmen have been wont to consider pages of glory. What I wish to draw attention to are the peculiar views which in this unbosoming of his heart to a Frenchman, assumed to be safe to apprehend them, Dr. Strauss dispose in regard to existing circumstances. He confides to his Gallic confidant that since 1866 there had been in Germany a general conviction of an inevitable war with France, "not because we wished it, but as we knew the French well enough to be aware that the time of the Napoleonic dynasty's theorem he proceeds to make good by quiet demonstration from the action of France towards Germany on various occasions. He then dwells with telling force on the incidents in and subsequent to 1866, and the attitude of the Imperial Government. "It was the sour looks of France at Prussia and the Northern Confederation that taught us how salvation lay in these, as her ogling with Southern Separation made us aware how in it lay our greatest defect." It was the manner in which France demeaned herself in these respects that opened the eyes of "even the blindest" to the fact that the France ruled by Napoleon III. could not reconcile herself from wilfully striving to thwart the consolidation of Germany, even within those geographical limits that had been accepted as the legacy of historical facts. For the political incidents which furnished the real grievances on which quarrel has been picked by French jealousy were strictly domestic, involving no pretensions that aimed at a claim to aught outside the recognized circumscription of Germany, though now, indeed, Dr. Strauss intimates significantly, things have become modified. "There had been no intention of claiming in the course of our reconstruction those parts of our edifice in former times usurped by a violent neighbour; but now the sword has been appealed to, these old questions have again revived," and he goes on to say that what it will be indispensable for Germany to achieve is the securing of solid "*guarantees*" that will put it out of the power of a restless neighbour at will to disturb us in the labours of peace, and deprive us of the fruits of our industry." In what such guarantees must consist, according to Dr. Strauss, is sufficiently indicated in the previous quotation, and his clearly expressed hope that the "*present must prove the last Napoleon.*"

It is my firm conviction that these views, uttered by Dr. Strauss, are the expression of a sentiment which is powerfully on the rise throughout Germany, and probably so throughout Southern Germany. I can note the sensible, even daily growth of the feeling that Alsace and Lorraine must be wrested back, and that the war must be now pushed through to a point where for good and all a curb can be put on the restive nature of French ambition. I do not write with an intention of advocating such sentiments, their policy or impolicy I leave to you to pronounce upon; but I wish to bring prominently under notice the rapidly increasing force of a moral element, which, whether reasonable or unreasonable, desirable or undesirable, is becoming seriously formidable. Alsace and Lorraine, and the indemnities pointing for an indefinite period of the Napoleonic element, these are the ideas now present to the mind of every German. At the same time, I must note that, though such sentiments are apparent on all sides, in my opinion there is to be found a solid counterweight to the danger of exaggerated impulses getting the upper hand, in the calm confidence now generally felt in the vigour and firmness of those who direct the public affairs of Germany, and in her immense strength. The brilliant victories in the field, in the first place, have disagreeably disconcerted that arch intriguer Baron Beust, who has rapidly risen in his terms, and in doing so has deprived the Separatist faction in Bavaria of that non-French military support without which it never could hope to have a chance of effecting anything. Equally disastrous for this party has been the quite unexpected abandonment of Rome by the Emperor Napoleon, for this has at once knocked out of the hands of the Ultramontanes the special motive for sympathy with Imperial France. The Catholic party, pure and simple, which has no patriotism, but only an ecclesiastical fanaticism, has thus found itself of a sudden adrift without a compass, and consequently is quite out of its reckoning, without cohesion, and without concert. Finally, there comes into play the natural sympathy of a brave population for brave men like the Prussian princes, who have so gallantly borne themselves on the battle-field, and the equally natural annoyance inspired in the breast of the same at the contrast to such manly worth presented by the Sovereigns of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—the former of whom has shut himself up in his country seat with musicians, while his soldiers are bearing themselves like heroes; the latter indifferent to all but individual pleasure, and vegetating in his place without even the shadow of an occupation. In all this, destiny is certainly playing wondrously into the hand of Prussia, which is now gathering that moral ascendancy of the Southern populations which has hitherto been her great want for the cementing of her ascendancy. But precisely in proportion to this growth in popular recognition will also grow her obligations at the moment of making peace, for if that peace is to prove an instrument for the consolidation of Germany under Prussian headship, that peace must be a national one, responding to the sentiments of the country at large, embodying guarantees for the fulfilment of demands not merely Prussian in that specific sense which made to so many Germans an eyesore of the provisions of the treaty of Mikolsburg. Undeniably, the problem awaiting solution is calculated to task in no small degree the statesmanship of the Minister who is called upon to deal with it. It is to be devoutly hoped that the ready skill so often tested will, on this occasion, again prove equal to the need, and furnish the instrument not of a merely patched-up armistice, but of a solid and permanent peace.—I am, sir, &c.,

AN ANGLO-GERMAN.

PARIS.

PARIS, August 25.

Still no news of the war. The French press has been rebuked and menaced on account of alleged indiscreet revelations, and is cautious accordingly. But I really think it might say all it knows without risk of indiscretion or punishment. Paris is perhaps a little startled to hear that the Prussians have reached Chalons and Troyes. It seems very near, although Chalons is 92 and Troyes 95 miles from Paris. But the Parisians are arming to receive the enemy, and confident, moreover, that McMahon and Bazaine are doing their duty and preparing hard times for the gentlemen in the spiked helmets. The *Patrie* last night gave us a rumour of a victory, and other encouraging reports were circulated, all of which greatly need to be confirmed. It is generally supposed that very few days can possibly elapse before the occurrence of some important event, and faith is placed in the strategy of the two Marshals on whose skill and success so much depends. Meanwhile, Paris is arming in good earnest. The strong sense of danger has aroused everybody to the necessity of combined action and individual energy. While thousands of workmen toil at the fortifications, all through the city the clash of arms is heard. There is, I am assured, a considerable force of the Line distributed among the different barracks, and yesterday, in the plain of St. Maur, General Trochu passed 22,000 Gardes Mobiles in review. But what strikes the eye and challenges attention at every turn is the general arming of the civilians. One sees cabe full of men in plain clothes taking home the muskets and bayonets that have just been served out to them. In every street one encounters men in a state of transition, half-uniformed, some with a military cap and belt, others in uniform trousers, hurrying to complete their equipment or to answer at roll-call. On the Boulevard des Italiens, at noon today, much attention was attracted by the appearance of a squad of about 20 men in black felt hats and blue woollen blouses, with common red Turkish scarves twisted round their waists. The dress was both picturesque and well adapted for service in the field. At their head was a smart fellow wearing the medal of the 1859 campaign and a couple more decorations. They marched in military order, and a crowd gathered round them as they halted near a tobacco-shop and sent in one of their number to obtain a supply. To which of the many volunteer corps now forming they belong I am unable to say. One sees on all sides the raising of such bodies is briskly proceeding. There are the *francs tireurs*, or free shote, otherwise known as McMahon's *éclaireurs*, and the *enfans perdus*, under Captain Riviere, who commanded a sharpshooting force in the Crimea and was one of the first men in at the Malakoff, and the *chasseurs reunis*, a sort of guerrilla club that has just been formed in Paris, and a variety of similar associations. As the Prussians have shown a disposition to deal harshly with civilians taken in arms against them, the Minister of War has taken the necessary measures by placing volunteer corps on the strength of the army, to secure them quarter and fair treatment. To complete this security it is desirable they should all wear some sort of uniform. The night before last the first battalion of the Free Corps known as the Volunteers of the Seine marched up the Rue Royale and along the Boulevards amid the cheers of the population, singing the Marseillaise and other revolutionary airs, on their way to the railway station. They wore a light infantry uniform. Their destination was said to be unknown even to themselves. The papers report the arrival at Marseilles of 600 Corsican Volunteers, and the presence in Paris of a deputation of Arab Chiefs come to offer the Minister of War the services of 20,000 horsemen, all prepared, it is said, to equip and maintain themselves at their own charges.

Every stranger who comes to Paris now is forcibly struck by the altered aspect of the place. It cannot pass unnoticed even by habitual residents, but the new-comer instinctively recognizes the city, which his former visits he had always found so gay and light-hearted. A cloud hangs over us and care is on every brow. Instead of cheerfully gossipping groups before the cafés, he sees gloomy countenances and overhears earnest discussion, always on the same topic. The usual subjects of conversation, theatres, races, sport, promenades, and frolics are entirely laid aside. Few of the theatres remain open; only five advertise performances for to-night, and I should think the audiences must consist almost wholly of foreigners, for the Parisians are in no mood to enjoy even their favourite pastime. Almost every person one meets has a newspaper in his hand, and many read as they walk, or pause in the street eagerly to search its contents for the news of the war. Those who have not witnessed the change that has come over the public mood during this present month of August can hardly be expected to realize it. Only three weeks ago Paris was joyous, confident, and boastful. Then came the disastrous affair of Wissembourg, quickly followed by the more important reverses of Woerth and Forbach. Paris was in a furious fever, and reckoned on speedy revenge. It came not; the self-delusion by which the country had indulged, led into it by the unfounded assurances of its rulers, was rudely dispelled, and alarm and despondency succeeded. The Parisians are now in a better frame of mind. They have had time to accustom themselves to the painful novelty of defeat, and to prepare themselves for the worst. Their attitude now is earnest and resolved; they are saddened but not bowed down. The foreigner threatens Paris, and Paris must prove itself equal to the emergency. I think this is no inaccurate definition of the present state of feeling. As to a coming siege, probably the majority do not believe in its possibility, and some who do may not admit it, only not to spread alarm. Besides the tourists and other birds of passage, a good many people have gone away, and many more have sent away their families. This is the time of year when the Parisians seek country repose and the seashore, and the circumstances at this time are such as to add double or treble the usual exodus. The habitual pursuits and occupations of the inhabitants, as well as their pleasures, are completely interrupted. Trade is almost suspended, except in things which may be useful in war time, and the countless shops that deal in luxuries are closed. Their absence is perceived even this morning through the flower market of the Madeleine, at an hour when at this season, in ordinary years, it is gorgeous with bright blossoms and crowded with purchasers. It had dwindled into a very paltry show; in half the booths the iron framework was bare of canvas; the gardeners of the environs knew well there was no demand for their merchandise. The flowers most in request just now are artificial tricolour asters, which people wear in their buttonholes as patriotic emblems. What need is there of flowers when cypress is the only wear, made endurable only by the hope that before long it may be intertwined with laurel?

With so much cause as exists for anxiety on account of the war, it were greatly to be wished that no internal danger should threaten Paris, but certain symptoms show the Government to be not quite tranquil in this respect. There was a considerable force on duty round the Chamber yesterday, and at least a part of the garrison of Paris was confined to barracks. One of this morning's papers says that a number of arrests were made last night, chiefly on the Boulevard Montmartre and in the adjacent streets. According to the *Figaro*, some hundreds of persons, both men and women, were taken up, and on many of them were found sums of money for the possession of which they could not satisfactorily account. Search was made in numbers of furnished lodging-houses and hotels. It is not stated of what offences the persons arrested are suspected.

Accusations of excesses against invading troops are so easily made and so difficult to disprove when a country is in a state of war that they should be received with considerable mistrust. The *Gaulois* to-day brings forward a very grave charge against the Prussians, which it declares it took down from the lips of a victim of their excesses, an inhabitant of a place called Olley, in the Department of the Moselle, between Ars and Conflans. They are accused not only of plunder, but of killing various inhabitants of the village in cold blood, also of sacking the convent of St. Hillaire, at two leagues from the village, and of horribly outraging the nuns and a number of young girls who had taken refuge there. The statement is long and circumstantial, and merits a wide publicity in order that there may be opportunity of refuting it should it be false or grossly exaggerated.

Among the numerous persons who have been suspected or accused of serving Prussia as spies or agents in France, there have been several women, some of whom belong to the higher classes of society. The removal from Court of a lady related to the late Empress Josephine is attributed to discoveries of that kind.

A letter of the 23rd inst. from Florence says that Prince Napoleon was then still at the Pitti, and, according to all appearances, had no intention of soon returning to France. It seems highly improbable that the Prince will remain in Italy longer than the business which took him there absolutely compels his presence at his father-in-law's Court. Nobody has hitherto supposed that his journey thither had a special and important object. It is supposed the Emperor cherished a hope that he yet might get assistance from the Sovereign he once so greatly served. In desperate circumstances men cling to slender hopes, and Napoleon III. is said to be greatly shaken and depressed by his reverses of fortune. It is reported that the Princess Clotilde will take up her residence for a time at the Chateau of Moncalieri, near Turin, and it has been maliciously asked by the Paris papers if her husband is going to remain there with her. The Prince cannot afford to be himself long absent from France while her armies are in the field. He will be a lost man if he is. He has many enemies, who have done their best to cast upon his character a slur which may be most unmerited. But his best friends now say that he must profit by the circumstances of the time to put an end to such calumnies. "*Il faut qu'il paye de sa personne,*" said one of those friends the other day; he must let himself be seen where shots are flying. This is no time for a man whose name is Napoleon Bonaparte to be lingering in Italian palaces instead of fighting on French battle-fields. "In the almanacs," said a Paris paper yesterday, "we find a list of nine Princes of the Bonaparte family; how many of them are in front of the enemy?" The question is ill-natured, but there is an obvious way of depriving it of its sting.

There were 187 deaths by small-pox in Paris during the week ending on the 20th inst., and 71 from diarrhœa, of which there is a good deal here just now, owing, probably, to the abundance and unusual cheapness of fruit.—*Times*, Aug. 27.

The editor of the *Tomahawk* writes to a London paper,—"Owing to the inability of the liquidator of the estate of Sir William Russell, Bart., to comply with an order of the Court of Bankruptcy in reference to the *Tomahawk*, I am forced to stop the publication of that periodical at the height of its popularity."

The *Japan Mail* tells a painful story of the blowing up by the bursting of a boiler, of a small steamer, the City of Yeddo, plying between Yeddo and Yokohama. From 70 to 80 Japanese were wounded and portions of twenty bodies had been found. Of nine Europeans, four were killed, including an American missionary, Mr. Cornes, and his wife and child.

THE ARREST OF AZAMAT-BATUK.

From the following letter it will be seen that the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been placed under arrest at Rheims, with no choice of movement but in the direction of London, in consequence of a malicious and ridiculously false statement in the *Gaulois* that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had become the paid agent of Prussia:—

"Sir,—Scarcely had I expressed to you my satisfaction at being at Rheims among peaceful citizens and Champagne merchants who did not seem to have the intention of molesting me, when I was arrested twice on the same day. In the morning a couple of amateurs stopped me in my hotel after having breakfasted with me, but soon released me when they became convinced that I was really your correspondent. In the evening, however, my position assumed a more complicated aspect. Two police agents came to my room, ransacked my papers, carried me away to the bureau central, whence the chief commissioner of the police brought me before M. le Préfet. My passport being presented to them, and my connection with the *Pall Mall Gazette* proved beyond any possible doubt, they had no reason for treating me like a spy; but they showed me an article of the *Gaulois* of to-day, which appears to have been the chief reason of my arrest, and which caused the authorities of Rheims to suppose that I could not be allowed freely to circulate in France. The meaning of the absurd article is wholly embodied in this sentence:—'Aussi ne sais-je nullement étonné en lisant aujourd'hui les lignes suivantes dans la *Pall Mall Gazette*, ce calomniateur aux gages de la Prusse.' The reasoning of the Rheims' authorities was very simple. If the *Pall Mall Gazette* is a calumniator paid by Prussia, its correspondent must be pretty nearly the same thing. Therefore, I was released only upon the stipulation that I should not leave Rheims without the authorization of M. le Préfet, and that if I left it I could do so only in order to go to England, until I got special permission from the head-quarters to go anywhere else. As I suppose you do not want a reckoning of the number of sapeurs-pompiers or bottles of champagne to be found in Rheims, I am forced to return to London and to take some new ste